1: Holmberg--13 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 462, 323, 276

"Pipes (keákwa), like pots, are made from a mixture of clay and carbonized seeds of the motacú palm. The entire pipe, including the stem, is molded from a single disk of clay, the fingers alone being used. As a woman molds the bowl she leaves at the bottom a small lump of clay from which the stem is later fashioned. After finishing the bowl, she fashions this lump into a conelike shape and then inserts a palm straw into the bowl to make the hole for the stem. She then molds the lump of clay bit by bit around the straw until the stem of the pipe is of the desired length, leaving a little decorative projection at the bottom of the bowl which is called éka or teat.

After a pipe has been molded it is dried in the open air for a couple of days and then baked in the coals of a fire as is a pot. In baking, the straw in the stem is burned out leaving a hole through which to suck the pipe."

1: Holmberg--37 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono.
116, 276, 462, 882

"The only narcotic used by the Siriono is tobacco (éro), which is smoked in clay pipes, whose manufacture has already been discussed. Both the men and the women smoke, although it is always the latter who make the pipes (keákwa) and prepare the tobacco. Children do not smoke until after they have reached the age of puberty."

1: Holmberg--37 [2] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 177, 249, 276

"Just when the Siriono adopted tobacco is not known, although it certainly does not seem to have been aboriginal with them. As already mentioned, one of my oldest informants said that it was received from the whites while he was still a child, which would date its adoption by this particular group of Siriono at some time within the last 60 or 70 years. (The literature tells us nothing on this point). Other informants at Casarabe, however, told me that when there was no tobacco available other leaves were smoked, but what these were I was never able to determine. The forest Siriono with whom I lived at Tibaera saved seed and planted tobacco regularly with the rest of their crops, and they smoked no other kind of leaf. Wild tobacco, moreover, does not grow in the area."

1: Holmberg--37 [3] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 276, 415

"After the leaves of tobacco have become mature they are picked by the women and are slowly dried on a small mat, made from the heart leaves of the motacú palm, which is placed on supports over the fire. Once dried the leaves are powdered in the hands and the tobacco is ready for smoking. The supply of powdered tobacco is stored in a small calabash, which is topped with a piece of corncob."

1: Holmberg--37 [4] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 261, 276, 825

"All smoking is done in the house. It is considered bad form to smoke while on the hunt, as it is believed that animals will be driven away by the smell. Most smoking thus takes place while the Siriono are resting in the hammock or having drinking feasts, and hunters almost always smoke immediately after returning from the forest to stave off hunger until they are given some food."

1: Holmberg--37 [5] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 276

"The pipe is filled and lighted by placing a small live coal on top of the tobacco. The pipe is grasped by the stem (the bowl gets very hot) with either the right or the left hand. When smoking, the head is slightly tilted back, since the pipe stem protrudes downward from the bowl. The smoke is sucked into the mouth only (no inhalation) and is blown out in short rapid puffs by withdrawing the pipe and extending the lips. When there are several people around, the pipe is passed from one to another. When the pipe ceases to draw well, it is cleansed with a straw from a heart leaf of a motacú palm."

1: Holmberg--37 [6] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 276, 527

"The Siriono do not seem to be much addicted to the use of tobacco. However, its role in the drinking feast is important in aiding the participants to arrive at a semi-drugged or partially intoxicated condition. During the drinking feasts for women I often heard them singing impromptu songs about pipes and tobacco which indicates that this drug may have some further magical significance that I was unable to ascertain. Tobacco, however, is never used therapeutically."

3: Métraux--114 [4] (no date) 1942 Siriono
116, 276

"The Siriono smoked tobacco in conical clay pipes which obliged them to throw back their heads when inhaling lest they spill the tobacco."

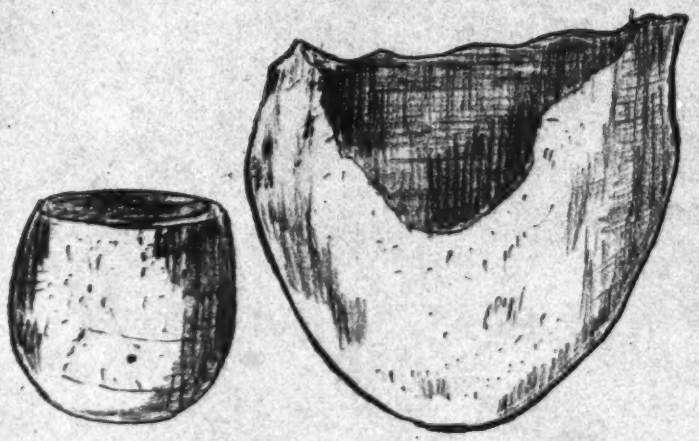

Fig. 44. Two Siriono pots. 1/6.

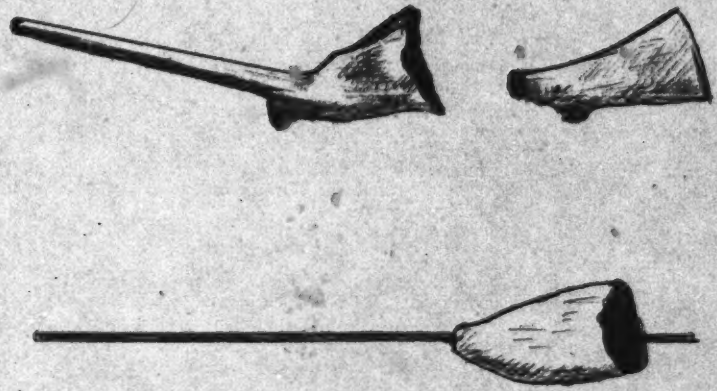

Fig. 46. Two tobacco-pipes and a partly finished pipe. 1/6.

4: Ryden--96-97 (1939) 1941 Siriono
116, 276, 323

"The clay used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes is prepared in the same way as that for clay pots. The pipe is formed in one piece out of a lump of clay, which is egg-shaped to begin with. In this, an indentation is first made with the forefinger, so that the clay assumes the shape of a small cup--the pipe-bowl to be. Next, a thin wooden stick of even thinness is pushed through the bottom of the cup, and then the clay of the bottom part is gradually worked over the stick until the pipe-stem is complete in its full length (fig. 46). At the same time the bowl is given its final form in that the small projection that is found on the under side of all Siriono pipes is modelled into shape.

The pipe is allowed to dry with the stick remaining in the stem. It is removed however immediately before the [97] firing. In the firing, the pipe is placed directly among the embers. It is cooled in the same way as in the clay vessels."

4: Ryden--97-98 (1939) 1941 Siriono
116, 276, 417

"For drying tobacco leaves, the Indians build a drying rack over the fire. A rack of this kind, ira, is seen in fig. 47. [98] It consists of a woven mat like those used for sitting, or sleeping, although smaller, which is placed on a framework consisting of three stakes driven into the ground, and two horizontal sticks. The mode of its construction will be apparent from the illustration. The mat is known by the same name as its larger counterpart, viz. parichi, and it measures 120 by 40 cm."

4: Ryden--98 (1939) 1941 Siriono
116, 276

"The Siriono frequently use a pipe of the form shown in fig. 46, top right. This does not constitute a special type of pipe, its divergent form only being due to the long pipe-stem having been broken off."

4: Ryden--98 [2] (1939) 1941 Siriono
116, 276, 171

"NORDENSKIÖLD (1919, p. 91; 1924, p. 143), and MÉTRAUX (1928, p. 116), have shown that pipe-smoking is, on the whole, unknown in the Amazonas region, where the Indians smoke their tobacco in the form of cigars. Of the tribes neighbouring on the Siriono, only the Guarayu Indians use the tobacco-pipe. This tribe immigrated as late as the 16th century into their present area of occupation (FRÖDIN and NORDENSKIÖLD 1918, p. 33; 1913 p. 246). Apart from this, the nearest region where tobacco-pipes are used is the Chaco, where both wooden and earthenware pipes occur, and it is therefore possible that the clay pipes of the Siriono point to southern influence. The form of the Siriono pipe is however absent in the Chaco."

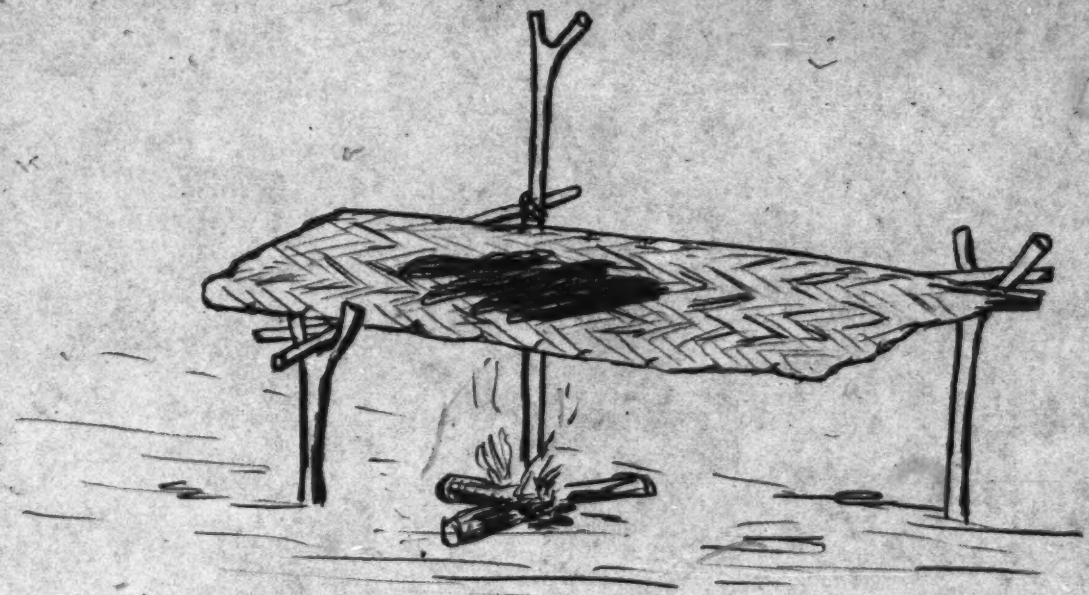

Fig. 47. Drying rack for tobacco leaves.

5: Radwan--294[2] T-3 (1928?) 1928 Siriono
116, 276

The pipes are about ten centimeters long, they widen conically and are not bent towards the top. The smoker must tilt his head way back on his neck, in order not to lose the tobacco out of the bowl. The tobacco has a green colour and is almost pulverous.